

postponed until the next meeting. Seconded and carried.

Delegates for the annual meeting of the State Association were nominated and the following members were elected: A. A. Kerr, A. C. Behle, J. C. Landenberger, M. M. Critchlow, E. M. Neher, W. R. Tyndale, Ernest Van Cott, C. L. Shields, H. P. Kirtley, W. R. Calderwood, D. L. Barnard, V. J. Clark and F. B. Steele.

The following members were elected alternates: William F. Beer, T. B. Beatty, F. E. Straup, Clifford Pearsall and David Smith.

Sol Kahn read his report for the Liability and Insurance Committee. It was moved that it be adopted. Seconded and carried. A. A. Kerr read a letter from the Thompson Investment Company, describing its new building and the inducements it offered for physicians. The floor plan was also shown. This was referred to the Building Committee.

President Kerr read a report of the Necrology Committee by D. L. Barnard, chairman, relative to the death of our member, Dr. J. Lane.

Woman's Auxiliary, Salt Lake County Medical Society Organized (reported by Mrs. Lawrence Ossman)—The Woman's Auxiliary to the Salt Lake County Medical Society was organized March, 1924, with the following officers: President, Mrs. F. M. McHugh; first vice-president, Mrs. Spencer Wright; second vice-president, Mrs. J. C. Landenberger; secretary, Mrs. Claude L. Shields; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Lawrence Ossman; treasurer, Mrs. A. J. Murphy; parliamentarian, Mrs. Scott Keyting.

Nevada State Medical Association

HORACE J. BROWN, M. D., Reno.....President
CLAUDE E. PIERSALL, M. D., Reno.....

Secretary-Treasurer and Associate Editor for Nevada

Washoe County Medical Society (reported by Vinton A. Muller, secretary)—A regular meeting of the Washoe County Medical Society was held on Tuesday evening, April 8, at the Commercial Club, in Reno. President R. H. Richardson presided at the meeting, and there were twenty-two members present.

The minutes of the previous meetings of February 5 and March 11, 1924, were read and approved, after which the society listened to an extremely interesting paper given by Ernest H. Falconer, Associate Clinical Professor of Medicine at the University of California. Falconer spoke at length on the changes taking place in the bone-marrow in the anemias and the leukemias. The title of his paper was, "Can We Stimulate the Bone-Marrow in the Treatment of Anemias?" and he covered the subject in a very thorough and most interesting manner. His talk was illustrated with lantern slides.

The applications for membership of E. E. Hamer of Carson City, Nev., and W. M. Edwards, Mason, Nev., were read and given over to the board of censors, to be voted upon at the next meeting. The board of censors had not met to discuss the applications of Ira Sellers and Barrows; therefore, these applications cannot be voted upon until our next regular meeting in May.

Physical Factors Pertaining to Hay-fever—It is A. G. Gould's, Ithaca, N. Y. (Journal A. M. A., March 1, 1924), opinion that there are a great number of factors which have to do with the severity of hay-fever. Some of these undoubtedly are the amount and frequency of rainfall; the amount of growth of the plants responsible for the hay-fever, which is influenced by the amount and frequency of the rainfall, the temperature, and the amount of sunlight; the velocity of the wind; the amount of exposure to the pollen; the state of the anatomy of the nose, and the personal hygiene of the patient. There may be some cumulative immunity from year to year, but Gould believes that its importance has been exaggerated.

CORRESPONDENCE

Editor California State Journal of Medicine, Balboa Building, San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Sir—Enclosed find case report which some of us have considered rather interesting.

Very truly yours,

LINWOOD DOZIER, M. D.

Case Report (by Linwood Dozier, Stockton, Calif.)—J. J. R. Born 1885. Referred for treatment, August, 1914, by Fred Clark, with diagnosis of general paresis. The man acknowledged to a primary several years before. His reflexes were exaggerated and he had the usual inco-ordination of speech; confusion, etc. Wassermann in blood was —; in spinal fluid +++.

The man received hydrotherapy, was put and kept on KI and Hg intramusc. and courses of 0.6 salvarsan intravenously.

By August, 1915, he had improved enough to leave the sanatorium and care for himself, but in October, 1915, the man suddenly had a severe headache; became dizzy and aphasic and with a little weakness of right side. He was seen by Moffitt and James Pressley, who concurred in diagnosis of general paresis. He soon recovered from this attack. From August, 1914, to October, 1916, he received continuously KI in large doses—Hg intramusc. and thirty-four doses of 0.6 salvarsan.

In August 1916, he had a epileptiform attack; got blue in face, etc., remained confused and then rapidly went into deep coma and remained semi-comatose for several days, with recurring convulsions. Under restraint a decubitus about 6 x 6 inches developed over and to depth of the sacrum. Moffitt in consultation, in October, 1916, advised against further anti-luetic treatment. The man left the hospital in six months with decubitus practically healed and was under care of nurse for another six months, but showed a gradual improvement for several years.

Before his trouble in 1914, the man had been athletic and had been in charge of a large and complicated business house, and popular socially. At present, 1924, he is in charge of one department of this former business house and is extremely exact in all transactions. Socially, he is fairly sure of himself; mixes moderately and enjoys old acquaintances, but seems to seek very few new ones.

This is reported as a case of general paresis of ten years' standing treated by intravenous salvarsan and now arrested. Search of the literature available shows no parallel cases of over five years' duration.

A New Test for Bile Pigments in Urine, Bile and Blood Serum

While investigating the relation of bile pigments and metabolism in dogs with complete obstructive jaundice, or with biliary exclusion in which the bile was eliminated through the urine by means of a cholecystonephrostomy, Robert Kapsinow, New Haven, Conn. (Journal A. M. A., March 1, 1924), examined the urines as a routine for evidences of intestinal putrefaction as demonstrated by the test for indican. He rarely found the indican test positive, but instead observed that the urine became deep green in every instance. The test for indican employed was the Obermayer test. It was found that all urines containing bile pigments when treated with Obermayer's reagent became a deep greenish blue at once. This color was not extracted by the chloroform, and therefore could not have been due to indican. Many urines from normal dogs did not give this reaction. The test was performed on many specimens of urine obtained from patients, and in no case was it positive except when bile pigments were present. None of the drugs used in medication were found to interfere with the test.